NEW YOUR BERKER, STURBEY, JANUARY I. 1869.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

A. D. 1859.

How it is Constituted --- The Dongan and Montgomery Charters-The Amended Charter of 1857--- Duties of the Different Officers of the Corporation---Names and Occupation of the Officials,

&c.

To day the officials of the municipal government elected the first Tuesday in December, under the provisions of the first Tuesday in December, under the provisions of the amended Charter of 1867. will be inaugurated. They comprise the Course of the Board of Adel men, the entire Board of Councilmen, two Governors frie time a sketch of these different offices, the time and comstances of their creation, and the specific duties of to moumbents, cannot fail to prove interesting to our below, prefixing to each the names and occupations of the

THE CORPORATION AND THE CHARTERS. The Corporation of this city is known by the title of "The Mayor, Aidermen and Commonalty of the City of New York." The original charters creating this corpora-tion are known as the Dengan and Montgemery charters. The bongan charter was granted in the year 1668, and dering the reign of King James the Second, by Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant Governor and Vice Admiral of New York and its dependencies. Subsequently, during the bvalid, in consequence of an informality, by which the sharter was granted in the name of Dongan, instead of that of the King, and on the 15th of January, 1730, a new sharter was granted, which, however, preserved to the exporation the rights and privileges secured by the sengan charter. The new charter of 1730 has been calied the Montgomery charter, because John Montgomery was then "Captam General and Governor in Chief of the provinces of New York and New Jersey." On the 14th October, 1732, an act was pessed confirming to the city of New York its rights and privileges under the Montgo

Rays:—
The charter of Governor Dongan, in 1686, is recited at large in the charter of 1780. It is an interesting document, masmoch as the grants which it makes, and the rights and privileges which it recognises and confirms were intended to be included in the latter charter; subject a such alterations, enlargements and additions as the latter contains. The recital contained in the first section of 12. Governor longands charter speaks of New York as being then an ancient city and body corporate, possessing divers lands, rights and franchises as well by prescription as by charters and grants, not only from the English, but from several Dutch governors, while the province was under their jurisdiction. The recital was founded to the city on the 26 of Februacy, 1657, by the Dutch government. But it was a very limited and imperfect grant. The most striking part of it was the division of the inhabitants into "great and small citizens." The former included the members of the government and high descendants in the male line, ministers of the Gospel, &c.; the latter, all who "resided within the city during a year and six weeks, and kept their fire and lights." The original of this charter is on file in the Secretary's office, and a copy is inserted at large in the Journal of the City Convention of June, 1829. Cel. Nicoll, the first length Governor of New York, also granted in 1665 a Charter of incorporation to the minabilant, under the administration of a Mayor, Aldermee and Sheriff. The tharmet incorporation was that of Schoot, sharpensasters and Schophens of the city of New Amitaria, when we consider that at the date of it, under the arbitrary and for the Crown, of all chartered rights and privi-The charter of Governor Dongan, in 1686, is recited at The charter of 1730, above referred to, is the found apon which the city is now governed. That charter has been amended four times since it was granted, namely of April, 1853 (when a Board of Councilmen was first substatuted for Assistant Aldermen); and finally, on the 17th of April, 1867, by the last republican Legislature; and as thus amended is now in full force. Two elections for city officers have been held under it—that of December, 1867, and the recent election of December, 1858. By the amend-A charter the election day is fixed for the first Tuesday ! beember every year. The manner in which the different s of the city government and their incumbents are sected by it will be seen from the subjoined sketch of e duties and regulations of the departments of the Corporation, which we have classified under their several

DANDEL F. TIEMANN ..... Paintmaker ..... . Taxpayer Under the amended charter of 1857 the Mayor is elected for two years. The chief executive power of the Corpopation is vested in the Mayor, and he is ex officio head of the police; under the former municipal system he really scenpied that position, but under the Metropolitan Police law he is only nominally head of the force, and an es-Mayor, as set forth in the charter, are to communicate to the Common Council at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem expedient, a general statement of the con-drinon of the city in regard to its government, for a res and improvements; to recommend to that body such mon-tures as he shall deem sit for the security, health and leanliness of the city, and for the proper management pl ts finances and government; to be vigilant and active to erced, and to exercise a constant supervision over pointment of such clerks as may be authorized by Common Council, and such as he may require the business of his own office. The Mayor may the business of his own office. The Mayor may fer oved by the Governor for cause. One of his pecusar ravileges is the veto power, which he may exercise ye using his approval of any ordinance of the Common not il within ten days after it in presented for his signal. But if he does not return it within ten days the adion is is considered approved. But in all case-shahere he Mayor refuses to approve an ordinance is may be recentifieded by both boards of the Common Council, and passes by a two-thirds vote of both it becomes a law, espite the non-approval of the chief Magistrate. The fayor's salary is fixed at \$5,000 a year, but an unsuctiful effort has been recently made in the Common ouncil to reduce it to \$5,000. The present incumbent—if. Tienann—was elected on the first Tueshay of Demober, 1867, and entered upon the duties of his office on lat of January, 1838. His term expires on the last sy of 1859. When a vacancy occurs in the office of

**	THE WAY	52111177	17.1100	******	A		.79
*	THE	COM	MON	CC	UN	CII	
	во	ARD (	OF A	LDE	MEN		

	BOARD (	OF ALD	FRMEN.	
district.		Occupen	tion.	
14-Henry S	mith	Tow boat	Mindre word	Taxouvor
John Ch	iney	Editor		Son taxone
John T.	Henry	Builder		Con the paye
-Thomas	Stephens	Engrave.	*******	riexpuyer.
- John II	Deader	Sugrave	I	auxpayer.
of Manager	Brady	prett pa	maer	raxpayer.
on michael	Puomey	Liquor (	lealer	Taxpayer.
-George 2	tarr	Butcher.		Non-taxpaye
Thomas	W. Adams	Measure	r	Non-taxpaye
tobert I.	. Darragh	Builder.		Taxpayor.
aohn Lys	108	No occ. it	Direc'v	Non-taxpaye
Wm. J. 1	'eck	Building	mate'lu	Faxpayer.
2-Francis	I. A. Boole	No oce is	n director	Non townson
Vicholas	Seagrist	Notara	mando y.	Con-tacting e
hn J. 1	Bradley	Caption		raxpayer.
mon O	Word.	Daildes .	*******	Non takpaye
autos C	wens	Builder .	********	Tampayer.
10111118	McSpedon	Envelop	en	Faxpayer.
enry v	7. Genet	Lawyer.		Non-taxpaye
The state of the s				

BOARD OF COUR	
District. Occup  4-Morgan JonesPlumber	dion.
Anthony McCarty No occ.	in Disselv Non taxpayer
George P. Bickford Clerk	Non to reave
W. H. Bulteel Oysiers	Son tayneyer
James Jones Machini	The water of the sea
James Jones Machini	dealer Non town
John A. Tipper Liquor	design
8-Benjamin T Rhodes. Iron wo	Iras Non-saxpayer
John Van Tine Eating	house Non-taxpayer
Thomas G. Hall Not in	
Andrew Croft Carpen	terTaxpayer.
Charles G. Cornell, Butcher	laxpayer.
John McConnell Printer.	Non taxpayer
6-Franklin J. Ottarson Frister.	Non-taxpayer
Gilbert M. Platt Builder	Inxpayer.
Abraham Lent Botier tr	mker Non-taxpayer
George Ross No occ.	in Direc'y Taxpayer
James Ingram Plumbe	r
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr Builder	Taxpayer.
7-Charles N. Decker Oil mere	chantTaxpayer.
Baboock Hamlin Not in D	hrectory Non-taxpayer
Wm. R. Valentine Butcher	Non-taxpayer
Ira A. Allen Lumber	
Paniel Townsend Bailder	
Alex. Frear Mercha	
Democrats	
Reprobleans	

The Common Council, composed of the Board of Alder men and Board of Councilmen, constitutes the legislative portion of the city government. All ordinances and resoluons passed by a majority of one board must be assented to by the other within the same year before they becom-valid. The assent of the Mayer is also necessary to their vote of both boards, an ordinance is passed over his veto, as explained under the head of "the Mayor." Each board appoints a president and a clerk for its own body. regulates its own proceedings, and decides upon th legality of election of its members. All appropriations for the expenses of the government are voted by the Common treasury except that which is specially appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn. The members of the Common Council receive neither salaries nor fees for their services, and they are liable to be removed from office, confined in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years, or to be fined in a sum not over \$5,000, or both, at the discretion of the court, if it shall be proved that they accepted any bribe, gift, or promise thereof, to influence their vote or action in the discharge of their duties.

influence their vote or action in the discharge of their duties.

Provious to the passage of the charter of 1857 the Board of Aldermen consisted of twenty-two members, one for each ward in the city, and the Board of Councilmen consisted of sixty members. Under the amended charter the city has been divided into seventeen Aldermanic districts and four Council districts, and the later the same as the Assembly districts, and the later the same as the Assembly districts, and the founcil district elects six members. The Board of Alderman, then, is composed of seventeen, and that of the Councilmen of twenty four. At the first election under the amended charter of 1857 the Aldermen representing districts having an odd numerical designation were chosen for one year, and those from districts baying an even numerical designation for two years; but at the recent election the Aldermen elected for one year, and those from districts baying an even numerical designation for two years; but at the recent election the Aldermen elected doubt efficie for two years, and so it will be in all subsequent elections. The Councilmen are elected for one year only, the whole Board being re-constituted at each charter election.

### THE COMPTROLLER.

Robert T. Haws.......Merchant......Taxpayer.

The chief efficer of the department of Finance is called the "Comptroller of the City of New York." It is not too much to say that it is the most important office in the its duties the welfare of the city, the interests of proper-ty owners, and of all classes of our citizens depend. The Comptroller has the management of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and they are pretty extensive, as the taxes and assessments show. He prescribes, or should prescribe, the forms of keeping and rendering all the city and revision. It is his duty further to adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which that body is concerned either as debtor or creditor.

All the city revenues, arising from rents, interest en bonds and mortgages, the sale or use of city property, are collected by the Comptroller's Department, and all the taxes of the city, arrears of assessments and water rents are paid into it. All moneys drawn from the city treasury was so drawn and upon volucturanteroval and assumed to be examined by the property. With this wide range of all important of cit these accessity of having a vigilant and faithful officer in the Comptroller's Department becomes department. For the greater facility of performing these varies duties there are live subordinate bureaus in the Finance Department conducted by officials of the Comptroller's Department, which is a comption of the Chamberlain, who is appointed by the Mayor and Board of Alderman. These are — The Bureau of the Collector of the City Revenue, whose duty the name sufficiently explains. The bureaux of the Evanyer of Taxes of the Clerk of Arrears, who collecter all the rearrars of taxes lying over from one year to another, as well as the arrears of assessments and water rents. It is to this official all parties should apply who have not paid their taxes or who are notified that arrears of assessments stand against their property. The Bureau of the Chamberlain of the city of New York, who receives all the money paid into the city frequent from all sources, and pays it out on warrants drawn by his genior effect, the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council. The Chamberlain is supposed to keep a correct set of books, showing exactly the amounts paid on account of all appropriations; and the law provides that he shall pay out no money on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose has been expended. The last bureau is perhaps, the most important of all, for the only safe check upon frades is accounted in connect All the city revenues, arising from rents, interest on bonds

## STREET COMMISSIONER.

PETAVER W. SMITH ... Military Engineer ... Non-taxpayer

To the office of Street Commissioner belongs the duty of opening, altering, regulating, grading, hagging and ing, gottering and lighting the streets, roads and avenues of the city; of building and repairing piers and wharves, constructing and repairing public roads, taking care of public buildings, and filling up sunken lots. For all these works ordinances of the Common Council are decessary; bids are advertised for by the Street Commissioner, which must be opened in the presence of the Comptroller, and the contract for the same should, according to law, be has not been done, but by a cunning arrangement between the department—the second and sometimes the highest bidder has obtained it, and the city has been defraided of thousands of delhars. It must be said, however, in justice to the present Street Commissioner, that since his elevation to office no cases of this kind have been known to occur. Hitherto, nearly all the frauds by which the taxpayers; have been faceed have been accomplished through the machinery of the Street Department.

The Street Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, holds office for two years, and has a saiary of \$5,000 a year. His deputy receives \$2,500, whom he appoints, and he has the appointment, also, of forty-five other efficients in the different bureaus statehed to his department. The duties of the office are divided between the following bureaus.—The bureau of the Superintendent of Wharves Repairs and Supples. Lamps and Gas, Superintendent of Roads, Collector of Assessments, Chief Engineer of Fire Department, and the bureau of Street Improvements. The names of these offices smilleiently indicate their severa portions of the business of the department. The presen Street Commissioner, Capt. G. W. Smith, was deputy in der Edward Cooper, who succeeded Devlin, and upon Mr Cooper's resignation was appointed by Mayor Tennanu in his place. He is a graduate of West Point, and an engineer of the very highest capacity. entractors-connived at by some of the officials of

# CITY INSPECTOR.

[Term expired yesterday.]

The bealth and cleanliness of the city are entrusted to the care of this officer. It is his duly to carry out the ordinances of the Common Council and the instructions of the Board of Health in all matters affecting the public health; to remove nuisances, deposits of ashes, garbage and other obstructions, from the streets, and keep them pure and clean with the assistance of Croton water, which the Croton Aqueduct Board is required by low to furnish be department from the by drants for that purpose. The

impection, regulation, and general management of all the markets, and the appointment of all the inspectors and scalers of weights and measures therefor are placed at the markets, and the appointment of all the inspectors and realers of weights and measures therefor are placed at the control of the City Inspector. All difficulties arising out of the management of public markets, therefore, or from the existence of nuisances or obstructions upon the side-walks or in the gutters, of which our citizens have so often cause to compilan, must be referred to the City Inspector's office for a remedy. Another portion of this official's duty is to keep a record of all the brits, deaths and marriages which occur in the city during each year—afformation of which physicians and clergy are required to furnish him. In burying a corpso outside of the city limits, whether in Long Island, New Jersey or the northern part of Manhattan Island, it is necessary to procure the City Inspector's certificate. All inquests neid by the county Coroners, except in cases charging homicide or felonious assault, are reported to an recorded in the City Inspector's office. These several duties are divided by the Street inspector, namely—"the bureau of sanitary inspection and street cleaning," "the bureau of sanitary inspection and street cleaning," the bureau of sanitary inspection and street cleaning, the bureau of sanitary inspection and street cleaning, the bureau of sanitary the Mayor, with the consent of the Aldermen, holds office for two years, and receives a salary of \$5.000. The late incumbent, hir. Morton, was elected by the people, the office having been at that time an elective one; but under the amended charter the appointment is vested in the Mayor. Mr. Morton's term expired on the 3ist of December, 1858.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD. tively entitled the President, Engineer and Assistant Comcioner, and are appointed by the Mayor for five years. The President and Assistant Commissioner receive each a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and the Engineer \$5,000. To this board is entrusted the entire management of the Croten Aqueduct, and all the structures and the Croton Aqueduct, and all the structures and property connected with the distribution of Croton water through the city, as well as the underground drainage of the same, and they receive all the revenues arising from the supply of water. The Croton Aqueduct Board also attends to the paving, repaving and recairing the streets, contracting sewers, digging wells, and issuing permits for street vanits. These duties are supposed by many people to belong to the Street Commissioner's or City Inspector's department; but they belong exclusively to the Croton Aqueduct Board, to whom application must be unide in all cause where the streets are in bad condition from ruts, holes, broken pavements, imperfect drainage, and so forth. There are two bureaus in this department, namely: that of the Water Purveyor, who supermends the laying of pipes, hydrants, making sowers, and keeping the street pavements in repair. This department was created by an act of the Legislature, passed April 11, 1849. The president reports on the lat of January to the Comproller a list of all unpaid water rents for the preceding year, which remain as a lien on the property to which the property for the arrears in the same manner as for unpaid taxes.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

### ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Occupation.		erm ex	m's.
Patrick McElroy	No oc. in D'y.	Taxpayerl	Dec. 31	159
William T. Pinkney!	Banker	Taxpayer	44	759
Isaac J. Oliver	rinter	Non tax r	64	160
C. Godfrey Gunther I	urs	Non tax r		'60
P. G. Molonev	No oc. m D'y .	Taxpayer	- 66	'61
Beni. F. Pinckney!	Paints			'61
	ottery	Taxpaver	16	162
Anthony Dugro	Not in Dire'y.	Taxpaver	44	62
lease Townsend	Merchant	Taxpayer	-46	'63
Chas Breuninghausen			64	183

called "Governors of the Almshouse." Their jurisdiction extends over the county, and though they are more pro perly county than city officers, the relations of this de-partment are so intimately connected with the interests of the city that we have included them in the city government. The Almshouse Board has the manageme control not only of the Almshouse, but of all the prisons, penitentiaries, houses of correction and hospitals of the county, and all the duties involved therein. The Govercounty, and all the duties involved therein. The Governors receive no salary, but their patronage is immense. They have the appointment, directly and indirectly, of four hundred and ten employés, and disburse annually over \$900,000. All the ordinary apprepriations for the support of the Almshouse Pepartment proposed by the Governors are first submitted to a beard consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor and the Comptroller, and if approved by them, they are reported to the Supervisors of the county; but if disapproved, they may be returned to the Board by the Governors, after recombification, on a two-thirds vote, when it becomes the duty of the Board to report them to the Supervisors. The Ten Governors are lected by the people, and hold effice for five years. Geremon Tensent and Breuning amore were elected at the last elections.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS Jas. W. Nye, of New York, lawyer—non-taxpayer.

Jas. Bowen, of Westchester, no occupation in Directory—

Jas. Bowen, of Medical Representation of Kings, President Atlantic Dock Company—non-taxpayer.

J. B. Stillman, of New York, iron works—taxpayer.

Libius B. Ward, of New York, no occupation in Directory—taxpayer.

Daniel F. Temann, Mayor of New York, ex-officionamelor.

ember. Samuel S. Powell, Mayor of Brooklyn, ex-officio member. The Police Commissioners do not properly comprise a part of the city government, inasmuch as they hold office under the State, and their jurisdiction extends over the Metropolitan Police district, comprising the counties of New York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond—a district The law provides that three of the Commissioners shall be selected from the city of New York, one from Kings county and one from Westchester or Richmond county The appointments are made by the Governor, with the The appointments are made by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; and upon such appointment they draw lots for the long term of office, three of them helding over for one year only, ending May 1, 1859. The duties of the Police Commissioners are the same as those of the Mayor under the former regulation, namely, the control, direction, management and appointment of the police force. Each Commissioner receives eight dollars a day for every day's actual service, except the Treasurer of the Board, who is also a member thereof, who is paid a fixed salary of \$5,000 a year. The Mayors of the cay of New York and Brooklyn are ex-officio members of the Board.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION. THEM COMMENCES JANUARY 1, 1858. The second name in each ward was elected on the 24 of

Occupation. 1—John O'Grady Hotel. Non-inxpayer Chas. McMay. Not in Biroctory. Non-taxpayer.
2—Jared A. Timpson. Oler K. Non-taxpayer.
Jas. Watson. Mechanic. Non-taxpayer.
F. S. Gould. Clothier. Taxpayer.
F. S. Gould. Clothier. Taxpayer.
F. Tomas Fitzgradid. Groose. Non-taxpaxer.
J. Doberty. Clork. Non-taxpaxer.
J. Johnson. M. Tothill. Coat. Non-taxpaxer.
J. William B. Eager. Druggist. Taxpayer.
F. Bichard Barry. Liquor dealer. Non-taxpayer.
Michael Begg. Liquor dealer. Non-taxpayer.
J. Liquor dealer. Non-taxpayer.
Michael Begg. Liquor dealer. Non-taxpayer.
William B. Andrews Iron works. Non-taxpayer.
William B. Andrews Iron works.

on-taxpayer.

22-John O Keefe.....Stares, William H. Doherty. Coal dealer... The Board of Education consists of twenty-two School Commissioners, one from each ward in the city. Th common school system of this city and county is now conducted under a law passed May 7, 1844, entitled "Ar act more effectually to provide for common school education in the city and county of New York," which was a amendment of the previous school laws of 1845 and 1846. Under the new act the schools are denominated Ward Schools, and are numbered in the order in which they were founded. The money for the support of the school system is raised by a tax levied by the Supervisors, and the money so raised is placed to the credit of the Corporation for the use of the schools, subject to the call of the Board of Education. In addition to the School Commissioners, the school system is also under the superv. sion of five trustees and two inspectors from every ward.

The inspectors visit the schools and supervise the system
of each, and report the same to the Board. The inspecteachers, who receive their appointments directly from the County Superintendent of Common Schools, an officer appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The charge of all property, real and personal, belonging to the schools is placed in the hands of the trustees, such property being held by them as a corporation. They also pay the wages of teachers by drafts on the Commissioners of their re-

spective wards. Neither the commissioners, tensions for inspectors receive any salary, but the actual expenses of the commissioners and inspectors are paid. The County Superintendent, however, receives two dollars for overy day necessarity spent in the discharge of his dottles. The Superintendent, in company with the Ward Inspectors, is bound to visit an the common schoole of this county as often as practicable throughout the year, and impure into all matters relating to the government, convexe of instruction, hooks, studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, the condition of the ichool houses, and to advise with the trustees in relation to their duties. The Superintendent holds office for two years. A majority of the commissioners, trustees and inspectors in any ward can recommend to the Board of Education the necessity of establishing admittonal echaols, and if the Board should refuse the requirement, the question is referred to the Superintendent, whose decision is binding.

The lately debated uniger of the use of the Bible in the Common schools, is referred to by section 12 of the law of 1844, as follows:—"But no school shall be entitled to a portion of the school moneys in which the religious sectarian doctrine or tenests of any Christian sect, or which shall feach the doctrine or tenests of any other religious sect, or which shall refuse or permit (ac) the visits and examinations provided for in this act, a second of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selectional discretion, from any of the sachools provided for by this act; but a shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selection is required to report annually, between the list of May and the list of June, to the Cherk of the rights of conscience as secured by the constitution of this State and the United States." This is all which the law contains on the use of the Bible in the common schools.

The Board of Education, Second Printees a

### CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Richard Busteed......Lawyer.......Taxpayer. The office of Corporation Counsel constitutes the law with a term of three years. There are two bureaus at tached to this department—the bureau of Corporation Attorney and that of Public Administrator. The salary of the Corporation Counsel was originally \$3,500 a year, but by virtue of an act framed April 1, 1854, an addition was made of \$6,500, making the salary \$10,000, with \$8,000 more for clerk bire-a pretty fat office, worth on the whole not far short of \$100,000 a year. The Corporation

more for clerk bire—a pretty fat office, worth on the whole not far short of \$100,000 a year. The Corporation Attorney, George H. Purser, receives \$5,500 a year, and the Public Administrator, Thomas C. Fields, \$1,250. Thad duties of the Corporation Counsel are to take charge of and conduct all the law business of the Corporation and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the city may be interested, when ordered by the Corporation, to conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening or altering streets, and draw the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the financial department.

The business of the Corporation attorney is to collect the fines and follow up the delinquents in all cases of violation of the city ordinances.

The office of Public Administrator was originally an independent one, filled by the appointment of the Mayor, but by the amended charter of 1849 it was made a bureau in the Law Pepartment, and is now filed by the Corporation Counsel. The duties of this officer are to collect and take charge of the goods and chartis and debts of all persons dying intestate within the country, or those which shall arrive here after their death, provided such persons be citizens of this State, and to maintain suits arising out of any claims upon the same, as any executor may do according to law. The Public Administrator retains a commission of five percent out of all sums pad on any estate not exceeding \$2,500, and two-and-a-half per cent on all others, which commission he pays into the city treasury, for the benefit of the Corporation, and he is compelled to report to the Commo Coundl, every January, a sworn list of all the commissions and expenses he receives, and publish the same for three weeks daily in some city newspaper, and twice in each week in the "tap paper, on penalty of all discounters of this office." It is a paper of the proporation of this obligation being a fine of \$100.

## CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

2000		
Andrew H. Greene	.Iawyer	Non-saxpaver.
Chas. H. Russell	No occ. in Directory.	Taxpaver.
J. F. Butterworth	.Bank President	Taxpaver.
John A. C. Gray	.Merchant	Taxpayer.
Waldo Hutchings		
Thos. C. Fields	Lawyer	Non-taxpayer.
Chas. W. Elliott	Hardward dealer	Taxpayer.
Wm. R. Strong	Wool dealer	Taxpayer.
James Hogg		Taxpayer.
£	- O	

These Comp ers hold office under the act passed April 17, 1857, entitled "An act for the regula-New York." They are invested with full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the Central Park, to lay out and regulate it, pass ordinances for the regulat and government of it, and appoint all the employes and fix their salaries and duties, thus having an immense patronage, though they receive no compensation, except \$300 a year for their expenses in visiting the park grounds. The commission consists of eleven members, atbree of whom form a quorum. It is a mademensor for any commissioner to be in any way interested in any contract or work on the park. The original commissioners were R. J. Dilion, Jas. E. Cooley, Chas. H. Rossell, John. F. Butter worth, John. A. C. Gray, Waldo Hutchins, Thos. C. Fields, A. H. Greene, Chas. W. Elliott, Wm. K. Strong and Jas. Hogg. The Commissioners are obliged to make a full report to the Common Council every January, of their proceedings, expenditures and receipts. The expenditure is limited by the act to such sum a shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon, \$104,000, and no more. This provision is made for raising \$1,000,000 for the park. The Mayor and Common Council create and issue, from time time, a public stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such stock in such sams as the Commissioners require; such sams as the Commissioners require and the Commissi fix their salaries and duties, thus having an immense

John Kelly ..... Ex-Congressman ... Non-taxpayer. The Sheriff is a day and county officer. The office is the most lucrative one in the gift of the people of this county, being worth not less than \$50,000 a year. The Sheriff is elected on the second Tuesday of November, and holds office for two years, his term commencing on the 1st of January succeeding his election. The income is derived from fees, no salary being attached to the office; and as from fees, no salry being attached to the office, and as the duties of the sheriff of this county are very great, the feechts are correspondingly removerance. The Sheriff's patronage, too, is considerable. He has the appointment of an under sherif, as istant under sheriff, eleven deputy sheriffs, a jailor, exputy jailor, two special deputies, and a collector. The duties of the Sheriff, we presente, are fa-miliar to our reasers. They consist of the levying of all executions in civil suits, summoning juries, conducting

## Personal Intelligence.

Lord Bury and family are still at the Everett House. Hon. Mr. Larrabee, of Wiscons'n, and Hon. Mr. Sherman of Alleghany county, New York, are at the Astor.

J. Glancy Jones, Esq., United States Minister to Austria Wm. Preston, Esq., United States Minister to Spain; Mr. Woolley, Secretary of Legation to Spain; and Major Kearney and family; have taken passage in the Fulton, to leave here on the 8th inst. for Havre

Superior Court—General Term.

Before a full Beach.

Dec. 31.—Charles Squire, Jr., vs. Charles M. Young.—Order reversed, without costs.

Adolphus Mincho vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York.—Judgment dismissing the complaint, with costs.

James McKulty vs. the Mayor, &c., of New York.—The ikke.

William J. Boggs, administrator, vs. John F. Rathbone, exceutor.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Buddey Simila vs. Symmes Gardner, Jr.—Judgment for paintiff, with costs.

## United States District Court.

Pro. 31.—The following payies were sentenced:—
The United States vs. Robert Murphy.—Making counterfeit coin; one year's imprisonment at haved labor.
The United States vs. Margaret Hurna.—Passing counterfeit quarter doilars, six months imprisonment.
The United States vs. War, Duffield, John Riley, R. Ness, Stephen H. Amsell,—Mullay on board of the American saip Vinstel, were discharged.

#### THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Steamer Westernport at St Crolx—Stormy Passage from New York— The Sloop Cyane at Rio Janeiro—A Death at Sca—The Brazil Squadron Gone to the La Plata Elver, &c.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Steamer Westernport at St. Cross-Her Prip from N York-Stormy Weather and Seenes on Board-The Cre the Pumps, and the Propeller at Work-Lack of Enjoy ment-Naking Part-Effect of the Gale in the Neighbor ing Llands-Yellow Fever at St. Thomas, &c. Since writing you per Sea Flower, Dec. 6, we have been

From that night toll last night, although we have had no real gale, yet we have had what many would consider ontinuation of heavy, thick dirty weather, like breeze, and a heavy quick sea running. Not being pressed for weather, we would gladly have given the distinguished individual who regulates our sinshine and storm, or is supposed to do so, a quittance in full for all that was paying his debts, and as he had but little time to do it in e made up the deficit in squalls, and when he pay you off in that coin it is but business. We not the t, and let it blow. You can judge of it when I tell you that at times, with the "wig wag" astern doing as much work as would have driven six knots the bour in quiet weather, it just sufficed to keep her from going astern. "Wig wag, wig wag," the old propeller went, and though the sea was blown flat by the berrific force of the wind, we stood as still as though we were morred head and stern. As for looking up you could not. Bain though it was, it was driven against one's face with such force that it out like needles. The vessel has proved herself a first rate scaboot in every respect but one—she rolls as never wood and from rolled before, unless it be that old treasmil, the frigate Brandywine, of which its said that she just continued going right round one way all the time, and spelled her-self the next time rolling the other way.

Brandywine, of which 'tis said that she just continued going right round one way all the time, and spelled herself the next time rolling the other way.

With us sleep was impossible; everyloody up and asking verybody else if it was'nt jolly. Chairs dancing the "Lancers" to the mosic of the smash of crockery for enor, the groans of the sleepless for buss, and the thumping of the propeller as a sart of time marker. This continued for five days and nights, off and on, "pleasant enough between whiles," as the man said of his spours, "but the deal when she blows."

How we thanked our stars for the merety of our boilers with their new tubes, and that the detration in putting them in has kept us out of the same kind of weather on our coast. Ever since we started we have leaked rather more than comfortable around the propeller shift, in the after bearing: latherly it increased so much as to keep the pumps pretty busy, coming in in a stream four or five unches in diameter. Concluded, as we were passing here to-day, to stop for a few hours and repack the staffing box around the bearing. Arrived here at 4:30 P. M. (now 8 P. M.) and hope to be off by 12 midnight.

Find excellent health here and a supply of fruit and fresh grab, a smooth harber, pleasant looking island and a delightful chimate. One flantsh was reseme, Heendal, for 8t. Domingo, to revenge an insult to Banish Commo.

Reports from 8t. Thomas state twenty two vessels lying there in distress from the late gales, and yellow fever still prevailing.

The gales must have been terrific.

still prevailing.

The gales must have been terrific.

OUR RIO JANIERO CORRESPONDENCE.

Rio Janerio, Nov. 19, 1858. The United States Stoop Cyans in Port—All Well on Board— Death of a Seaman at Sea—The Brazil Squadron off for The La Plata-No News at Rio.

The United States ship Cyane arrived here from Norfolk

to the river La Plata, to join the fleet bound for Paraguay. Everything is still here, and, as we only get the mail once a month, there is little to talk about,

The Cyane lost James McLaughlin, an ordinary seaman, on the 18th October. The following is a list of the officers of the Cyane:—

of the Yane:—
Commander—Bain Lockwood; Lleutenants—Jas. H. Spotty, D. B. Lambert, G. U. Morris, J. Silliwell, A. J. McCarney; Purser—J. D. Murray; Surgoon—L. J. Williams; Lleut. Comg. Marines—A. N. Baker; Asst. Surgeon—C. S. Lloing; Captain's Clerk 'J. W. Upshur (acting); Purser's Clerk—D. F. Florid, Boatswain—Jas. A. Briscoe; Gunner, N. B. Willett; Carpenter—Wm. Anglett; Sallmaker, B. H. Boutwell; Master's Mates—Phelps, Donahoe, De Grand, and De Behrens.

The President's Message and its Liberalising Effect—Mr. Buchanan's Health Toasted by a Young Lady, and Re spended to by a Cuban—Fine Weather and Crowded Ho-I passed the Christmas evening at the residence of a Spanish friend. Speeches were made, that had you heard

them, would have astounded you by the liberal sentiments expressed. One of Cuba's fair daughters, in a few pertinent but elequent words, proposed the health of President Buchanan, whom, she said, she know must be a good man, and who would, should he ever come to Cuba, meet to their friends. A young Cuban, recently returned from the United States, gave a response; and, upstanding, with inte times nine and a tiger, we drank the health of Presi-dent Buchanan.

The weather is glorious. Public health unexceptionable. Our noteis are all crowded.

Our notels are all crowded.

"William Tell" was repeated night before last at the Villa Nueva to a rather better house than before; but that opera is too heavy to soit the tastes of the Habaneros.

No alteration in markets, except that exchange on New York is a shade higher, in consequence of a perchase of \$50,000, to go to Cheago, Illinois.

Case of the American Back J. J. Cobb-Her Clearance for Africa-English Official Suspicion and Executive Investi-

gation—Is our African Trade to Go On.

The American bark J. J. Cobb., formerly of New Yerk, was cleared a few drys since for a legal voyage to the coast of Africa, and the British Consul advised the Capintended for the slave trade, and that her cargo, outfit, &c., would confirm his opinion. General Concha immediately despatched a note to the Consul General of the United States, advising him that he had received an intimation of the sort, but without assigning the source, and at the same time stating that the vessel had been properly cleared from the Custom House of Havana, having nothing contraband on board, or that would indicate, without She was cleared with an honest cargo for an honest voyage, but the Consul General of the United States having the responsibility, by delivery of the last papers necessary before going to sea, with the register, declined furnishing them until he had received assurance from responsible and processed by the constant of the constant of

sary before going to sea, with the register, declined furnishing them until he had received assurance from responsible and respectable parties, having relations to the vessel, that she was not intended by the owner, charterers, or contractors, for any such business. A note was addressed by the Capsul General to the agents of the owners in New York, Messres Mora, Alfonso & Co., merchants, requiring them to state that said vessel was not to be occupied in the slave trade.

The reply was returned, with an entire disavoval of any such purpose in the transfer of the vessel under contract or charter, and that they did not believe that any such trade was contemplated for her by those who had taken her up, and reterring the Consul General to the parties, Messrs. Hamel & Co., who became the consignees after the charter party was signed.

The Consul addressed a like note to those gentlemen, who in the most positive terms disvoved any such business; that the vessel was bound on a legitimate voyage, and no other, that if she could not find legal cargo for a return venture, she would leave the coast in ballast for the Chited States or Cuba. The assurances could not be made stronger for the action of the Consul General, while there was no charge against the vessel, save the usual English declaration of belief, and no evidence by contracts or character of cargo that such belief was justly predicated. The bouse of Mors, Alfonso & Co. is among our first; Hamel & Co. are ship brokers, and as they are entrusted with much business by our leading merchants, covering by their antual contracts millions of commercial interest, it is to be presumed that confidence should be placed in their statement.

There was no alternative for the Cousul General, without manifest injustice, but to give the prevers and force in the

heir statement.
There was no alternative for the Cousul General, without nanifest injustice, but to give the papers, and permit the essel to go to sea.
The ball is in motion still for winding the measure of ur Message indignation, and the government officials

our Message indignation, and the government officials say they (the people) continue to answer the order upon their loyalty with unrestrained enthusiasm. I have no doubt of it. THE WAR STOCK OF MISSISSIPPI.—It will be re-membered that Jeff. Davis recently counseled the sove-reign State of Mississippi to prepare for war. We are indebted to the Vicksburg Whig for the following inven-tory of the "circumstance of war" discovered to be on band.

tory of the "circumstance of war" discovered to be on hands—

4 flint lock muskets—all rusty, and no breeches to at least two.

1 banone.

5 bayonets—rusty, with no points.

A pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords.

50 cartridge boxes.

The Whig adds.—

We now have 5 Major Generals, 10 Brigadier Generals, and 60 Colonels, 60 Lieutenant Colonels, 60 Majors, and will soon have 600 Captains, 1,200 Lieutenants, 4,860 Sergeants and 4,800 Corporals. We are bappy to inform them, however, that we have no privates, the Logislature baving dispensed with that useless portion of the army.

Not an article of the above councrated implements of defence was manufactured in the State, except the Generals, Colonels, Captains, &c.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

rrival of the Fulton at Halifax. Short of Coal.

Lord Abererombie Appointed Minister to the United States.

## FIRMNESS IN THE COTTON MARKET.

## DEPRESSION IN BREADSTUFFS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31, 1858. The United States mail steamship Fulton, Captain Wotton, from Havre via Cowes, 15th inst., with twenty-eight passengers and 750 tons of freight for New York, arrived

here at 4 P. M. to-day, short of coal. She reports a succession of violent westerly rales for

At 10:40 A. M. to-day she exchanged signals with the Cunard steamship Arabia, hence for Liverpool.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York on Saturday the 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 15th

The Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston December , via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

Lord Abercrombie is to succeed Lord Napier at Wash-

about to wind up their affairs. The new steamers for the Galway line are to be ready

The total amount of specie en route to Europe from Australia is £837,624. The London money market was very casy. There was

a good supply at two per cent.

The applications at the Sank of England for discoun

The Bank of London and the county and city banks

half per cent. crease of £1,120,000 in deposits, of which £570,000 were in those of the public, and an increase of £1,070,000 in

ser's without full indemnification therefor. The Emperor of Morocco has given up to Spain, without

conditions, the officers and soldiers captured by the Rin pirates. Some additional news from India was to hand by the

mail already telegraphed.

Fort Simree, in Oude, was taken by Brigadier Eveligh, on the 9th of November, with the loss of only two Europeans killed, and three or four wounded.

Tantia Topee is in the Satpoorah Hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded. From Indore, Nov. 23, it is stated that the Nawab of Banga has separated from the rebels and gone to Gen. Mitchell's camp, en route to lidore.

From "Samuenwarre" it is said that the remaining rebell leaders have given themselves up to the government.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. [By telegraph to Southampton.] LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Connols closed on the 14th inst. at 97% a 97% for account. The English funds were buoyant. There was an increased demand for money on the 14th. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the three days succeeding the departure of the Asia were 22,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and 1,600 for export. The market on the 14th closed with a strong upward tendency, the extreme prices of the previous Friday being readily obtained.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER. The advices from a such ster are favorable. The market was firmer and for some descriptions of poors com-

what dearer.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Flour had a downward tendency, prices being easier; quotations, however, were without change; Philadelphia and Batimore, 20s. a 21s.; Ohio, 21s. a 24s. Wheat very dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Corn duil and

prices nominal: mixed, 24s. a 27s. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Beef was heavy. Pork firm. Bacon quiet. Lard dull.

Tallow, 52s.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. Rosin was steady at 4s. 3d. for common. Sugar buoyar Coffee quet. Ashes steady: pots, 29s. a 29s. 64.; pearls, 32s. Rice steady. Spirits turpentine dull at 39s

## NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The weather is thick, and it is raining, with a southwesterly wind. There is as yet no appearance of the Cunard steamship America, now in her fourteenth day

Supreme Court—General Term.

Drc. 31.—The following declaions were rendered:—
Enfore Judges Davies, Stuberland and Hogeboom.
John Adams et. al. vs. Francis P. Sage et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Staberland, J., dissenting.
Wm. H. Noble and wife vs. Charles T. Cromwell et al.—Order appealed from affirmed; sane to be modified according to the agreement of the parties.

Before Judges Davies, Cierke and Ingraham.
Levis E. Labens vs. Thos. Fielding.—Order of 10th May modified to as to strike out that portion of it directing a stay of proceedings; in all other respects affirmed without costs. The order of September 2 allerned, with \$10 c sts, for reasons stated at special term.

Thos L. Rushmore vs. Anson Fuller.—The orders appealed from affirmed without.

In re, the petition of Emmeline Soran—Order appealed.

rom affirmed with cost.

In re, the petition of Emmeline Scran—Order appealed for som affirmed with costs. Assurement of the parpose bentioned in the draft order prepared.

Henry E. Clark vs. Alonzo F. Brown.—Order appealed from filtracel with costs. Henry E. Clark vs. Alonso F. Brown.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Ambross C Kingsläffd vs. Washington A. Bartiett.—Appeal dismissed wid \$10 costs.

I avid B. Taylor et al., vs. Ebon Huntington et al.; Joseph Goolding vs. Edward E. John B. Marray vs. Win. C. Anan et al.; Win. C. Anan vs. orderlek Goodeli, George Rusher et al. vs. Edward S. St. Straman, Win. Kiler et al. vs. John F. Pond; Margus C. Gaper vs. James D. Adams et al.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Lydin Mills, impleaded, Ac., vs. Win. T. Mills.—Judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered costs to all the parties to be paid out of the fraids of the casts. Clerke, J., dissenting.

Thos. J. Whitecumb et al. vs. Thos. J. Saiomon.—Order affirmed with costs.

otherwise juggment reversions et al. vs. David Leavist et al.—
Wan, H. Bourry d'Ivernois et al. vs. David Leavist et al.—
Metion to varate order of General Term denied.
Jose E. Goll vs. Goo. W. Hinton et al. Win. Willis vs. same.—
Orders of Special Term reversed, with costs.
Joseph H. Patton vs. John W. Crane.—Appeal dismissed,
with costs.

Joseph H. Pation V. Wm. R. Morgan et al.—Order appealed from affensed, with costs.

John W. Greaton vs. Wm. R. Morgan et al.—Order appealed from affensed, with costs.

Geo P. Bradford et al. vs. Edward Fox.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, and order of arrest vacated.

Alexander Luncan et al. vs. Joshus D. Bates et al.—Order affensed, with costs, for resoons stated by Judge at Special Teem.

Edward Hempstead vs. New York Central Railroad Company - Judgment affirmed, with costs. Edward S. Gould vs. Joseph B. Vandervoort et al. - Order appealed from reversed, with easts.

The People ex. rel. British Life Insurance Company vs. Compissioner of Taxes, here attond life Assurance Company vs. Before Judges Davies, Cierke and Sutherland.

The People, &c., vs. John D. Marks.—Verdict set aside, and new triff granted.

Theodore W. Bayard vs. Jerome B. Pellows.—Order reversed, with costs.

Theodore W. Bayard vs. Jerome B. Fellows.—Order re-versed, with costs.

John H. Brower et al. vs. Lawrence Levis et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Judge Sutherland dissenting.

John W. Carter vs. George E. Roberts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carl Strunger vs. Ocean Insurance Company.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs, for reasons given by Justice at special term.

Thomas Bell vs. Issae Wortman.—Order sfiltrinel, as modided, without costs.
Francis W. Lassek vs. James H. Raymond.—Judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs.
Asron H. Bean vs. Peter Renway et al.—Judgment affirmed,